Russia Considers Invasion Only an Act of Rebels.

SIBERIAN CITY NOT TAKEN.

Victory Now Reported for Russians -Army to Be Thrown Into Manchuria.

11

BATTLE AMONG THE CHINESE.

Governor of Shantung Reported to Have Defeated a Force of Rebels.

Chinese Strengtlening the Defences of the T Wessung Forts, and More Warships Are Ordered to Shanghal -Report That a Force of 15,000 Japanese Is to Land at Shan-Hal-Kwan-Prince Tuan Said to Have Ordered a Force North to Keep Up Attack on Russia-More Rumors That the Ministers Were Safe on July 9-Tien-Tein Silent.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 18 .- While it is untrue that any formal declaration of war has been made by China against Russia, it is accepted as a fact by all the European Powers that many millions of the Chinese have committed themselves to defiance of the Western world. It is the consensus of diplomatic opinion that the only reason why the first aggression was against Russia was that she is the only Power whose territory is contiguous to that of China.

It is hardly expected that China will pretend to make her warlike policy regular by withdrawing her Ministers from the foreign capitals. A nation which descends to the rôle of savages by such conduct as that of the Chinese at Pekin will scarcely bother with such trivial formalities.

Those who know China suggest that Prince Tuan probably believes that the Chinese representatives abroad have been sacrificed by the Powers in revenge for the fate of their Ministers at Pekin. Such of indifference to Prince Tuan because the Chinese diplomatists abroad nearly all belong to the party opposed to him.

MAGNITUDE OF THE NATIONS' TASK. Each day's developments increase the European conception of the magnitude of the task which faces civilization. Those who a few days ago prophesied that half a million men would be needed and that a long war was inevitable no longer are ridiculed. Inquiries in England and Germany disclose the fact that a large portion of the vast output of the arms and ammunition factories of those countries has been going to China for the past four years. France has now proposed to the Powers to prohibit the traffic. but this is a good deal like locking the stable after the horse has been stolen.

There is evidence that China possesses 900,000 modern rifles, but the makers of these arms have never given a hint of the fact to the respective governments against which they will be used.

it is uncertain how long the Powers will keep up the pretension that there is no war with China and continue to harbor the Chinese representatives. Germany's refusal to allow them to continue their secret communications with China will probably be adopted by the other Powers. The only effective means to accomplish this end. however, will be to stop all cipher telegrams to China, for it is easy for the Ministers to communicate through other persons, as they are known to have been doing for the past two weeks.

RUSSIA TO SEND A BIG ARMY AGAINST PEKIN

A despatch to the Central News from Vienna says Russia has addressed note to the Powers declaring that she never desired to prevent action by Japan for the reestablishment of order in China. Russia's opposition was solely directed against the giving of a European mandate to Japan. The note states further that Russia is now preparing for a great military operation through Manchuria against Pekin.

A telegram from Seoul, Corea, dated July 18, says it is reported that the Russian telegraph and railway lines in Manchuria have been considerably damaged. The telegraph line north of Seoul is entirely interrupted. The Boxers are reported to have appeared

BATTLE AMONG THE CHINESE.

A despatch from Shanghai says: "It is rereported that a battle has taken place at Tsang Chow, on the border of the Provinces of Shantung and Chill,

The Lake Shore Limited. as up-to-date train to every respect between New York and Chicago, every day at 5:30 P. M., via New York Central Pullman Steeping Cars from New York to Chicago via Lake Shere Route, and to St. Louis via big Four Route, making close onnection for Ransas City. No excess fare to St. Louis, —Aat. between the troops of Gen. Tung Fuh Siang and Gov. Yuan Shih Kai, and that the former were severely beaten."

GAL BRIGHTON CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR STATE STATE CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR AND

Tung Fuh Siang is the Chinese General who was reported to have led the attack on the legations which resulted in a massacre. Yuan Shih Kal is the Governor of the Province of Shantung.

MORE WARSHIPS TO GUARD SHANGHAL

A Shanghai despatch of date of July 16 says: "For the last fortnight a Chinese steamer has been towing a cargo boat between Woosung and the Shanghai Arsenal, presumably with arms and ammunition to strengthen the defences of the Woosung forts. The foreign officials requested the Chinese authorities to discontinue the sailing of this vessel, but she passed yesterday as usual."

It is also reported from Shanghai that the Powers are sending more warships there in view of possible trouble. There are already nine vessels between Shanghai and Woosung, besides eight off the native city.

FORCE TO LAND AT SHAN-HAI-KWAN? From the same source it is announced that the British cruiser Terrible and four allied cruisers, the names of which are not given, are off Shan-Hai-Kwan, which is at the eastern end of the Great Wall, to reconnoitre

There is also an unconvincing story from Shanghai that the Consuls there have unanimously agreed to recognize Liu Kung. Viceroy of Canton, as Emperor of China, so far as the collection of revenue is concerned, believing that they may implicitly trust him. It is apparently true that Liu Kung has appointed Mr. Taylor. Statistical Secretary of the Customs, as acting Inspector-General of the Customs

The Times's Shanghai correspondent, telegraphing under date of July 16, says that the reported trouble at Ning-po has been greatly exaggerated. The local panic among the natives, which is fgradually subsiding, was mainly due to published accounts of the wholesale killing of innocent natives in Tien-Tsin. Assurances by the Municipal Council that the Chinese residents in the settlement would be protected had a good effect.

ad interim vice Sir Robert Hart.

INCREASES ANTI-FOREIGN PERLING

On the other hand, the revelation of the capacity of the Chinese forces in the north against European troops has had a markedly noticeable effect on the attitude of the officials toward missionaries in the interior and in stimulating anti-foreign tendencies wherever they are latent.

SAYS RUSSIA WILL SUFFER MOST. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says: "There is great consternation here and some alarm at the serious state of things in Siberia. Not without reason it was said the other day by a very important | batteries and forty guns are now in posiimperial official that we may thank Providence if the Chinese do not massacre everybody. The massacre in Pekin is not even yet allowed to be published here. The Russian press has not been far wrong in pointing out that of all the nations concerned in the Chinese crisis Russia will in the end suffer

"The Amoor and Ussuri territories have o a great extent been deprived of troops be sent to Port Arthur, Taku and Tien-Tsin, and now the Chinese have attacked that part of the frontier where the Russian forces are far too weak for the present to do anything but act on the defensive until the arrival of reenforcements.

"A special commission is sitting daily to arrange for the despatch of troops. It is chartering boats. Twelve vessels have already engaged, including a Danish steamer for which the Government paid £12,700 for conveying troops and stores to China. It has been decided to send another 80,000 men to Kieff. That military district has been placed on a war footing and a division of infantry, 16,000 men, have already started thence overland for Siberia. are leaving from Odessa district. Three detachments are being moved into Manchuria, one up the Sungari to Harbin, commanded by Major-Gen. Alexieff, the second from Nikolsk, commanded by Major-Gen. Chichagoff, and the third from old Turikhotu, commanded

by Major-Gen. Orloff. "The War Office assures the press that the combined measures of the Ministers of War and Finance are quite sufficient to secure perfect safety for the Russian frontier and to rescue the Russians still remaining in Manchuria."

It is not known what has has happened at Tien-Tsin since July 14 or what has become of the defeated Chinese force.

CHINESE DETAIN BUSSIAN MILITARY IN-ST"UCTORS.

There have been repeated rumors that Europeans have been directing the Chinese artillery at Tien-Tsin. The Standard's correspondent at that place, in a despatch dated July 11, says that eight of the Russian military instructors in the employ of the Chinese Government are reported to be forcibly detained. The enemy has compelled them to work the guns. One of these men made his escape and reached the Russian lines with his hands bound.

BLAGOVESTCHENSK NOT TAKEN.

But Chinese Bombarded the Town-Russians Said to Have Captured Algon. i Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18 .- The report that the town of Blagovestchensk, the capital of the Amoor district, had been captured by the Chinese, which emanated from officials of the Ministry of Communications, is now emphatically denied by the General Staff. An unofficial telegram from Irkutsk. dated July 17, states that the Chinese had been bombarding the town for two days from Saghalin (Aigun), which is across the river from Blagovestchensk, but does not mention the capture of the place. On the other hand it transmits a report that the Russians have captured Saghalin.

Officials here who consent to discuss the situation emphatically deny that the Govment has altered its attitude or that it regards itself as being at war with China Such a declaration of war as that made by the local commander at Saghalin could not be regarded as formal. There was no evidence that it was authorized.

These officials declare that Russia is indifferent as to what rebeis and usurpers such as Prince Tuan do. She would not, however, allow acts of violence against herself to go unpunished. If it once became and cover the landing of 15,000 Japanese known certainly that the Government had ceased to exist in China then every soldier and warship ought to be disarmed or ranked as a brigand or pirate.

> It is understood that Russia has forbidden the free use of the telegraph to the Chinese Minister, and requires that all his messages be vised by the Foreign Office.

The Chinese Legation reasserts the conviction that the declaration of war issued by the commander at Saghalin was unauthorized. The officials at the legation believe that the commander forged an Imperial order. His position anyhow does not entitle him to convey such a declaration.

The Novosti asserts that a declaration of war from Prince Tuan is a matter of indifference to Russia. It adds: "Let him declare and do worse."

The Novoe Vremya says that as war exists t does not matter much who declared it Russia knows how to defend herseif. The paper comments on the statement made in the British House of Commons by Mr. Brodrick, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, that arms had been supplied to China by British firms. It demands that Great Britain immediately put restrictions on her traders, and adds that Russian troops could not fight side by side with the troops of a nation which provided rioters with war material.

Gen. Gribovski reports from Blagovest-River near Aigum and Blagovestchensk have thrown up intrenchments for a distance of twenty versts. They have erected

It is reported from Chefoo that Prince Tuan has mobilized 950,000 men and ordered a northern force to expel the foreigners from the district of Amoor. Another force will operate against Mukden.

Russia intends to strengthen her Pacific squadron by the addition of two first-class cruisers, one ironclad, two transports and ten torpedo boats.

The War Office has informed the press that the international forces in China will number from 70,000 to 80,000 by the middle of August. Admiral Alexieff will command. assisted by Col. Dessino, the Russian Military Attaché at Pekin.

The War Office has received a despatch from Kharbarovska, dated July 16, saying that the Chinese artillery employed against Blagovestchensk is being increased. Telegraph communication with Charbin has been cut, which causes a serious plight.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS ATTACKED.

Paris Despatches Show That the Revolt I Spreading to the Yang-tee Valley. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 18. - The French Consul at Hankow telegraphs under date of July 13 that the Italian Bishop and three missionaries have been killed in Honan. The Viceroy declares that he feels overwhelmed at the progress of the rebellion.

A caravan of English and American engineers and missionaries from Chensi was attacked near Siang-Ying and several members of the expedition were wounded. The caravan is expected to arrive at Hankow at any time.

These despatches are considered here to indicate that the rebellion is spreading to the Yang-tse district.

LONDON, July 18.-The Japanese Consul at Hankow telegraphs under date of July 13 that the Boxers have destroyed the London and Catholic missions at Heng-Chow, killing three

WONT RECEIVE CHINESE MINISTER. Spain Will Ask Him to Leave the Country if Reports of Massacre Are Confirmed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MADRID, July 10. - The Government has refused to receive the Chinese Minister, who recently arrived here, and it is stated that he will be asked to leave Spain if the reports of the massacres in China are confirmed

It is reported that the Government will send the cruiser Emperador Carlos V. and a body of troops to China.

Missionaries Reported Safe.

RICHMOND, Va., July 18 .- A cable message received here from Dr. George Worth of the Southern Presbyterian Mission in China says that he and his party are safe in Japan. The Baptist Foreign Mission Hoard here to-day received advices from Southern China to the effect that its missionaries there are safe. FATE OF THE MINISTERS. Secure provisions after July '. He also brought a letter from the Japanese Minister which stated

HOPE FOR THEIR SAFETY REVIVED IN WASHINGTON.

It Was Inspired by a Despatch to the Jap anese Legation That the Ministers Were Holding Out on June 29-Wa Thinks They Have Been Taken to a Place of Safety WASHINGTON, July 18.-With the question of an extra session disposed of, for the time

> revived to-day in the fate of the foreigners at Pekin, and while some high officials are post tive that all of them have been slain, and others hold that no man's opinion on the subject is worth anything, there prevails a very strong and almost confident feeling that the chance of rescue have not entirely disappeared. This hopefulness is based principally on two pieces of information, the first definite and convinc ing, and the other to a certain extent involve in theory. The first piece of news came to the Japanese Legation in a telegram from the lovernment at Tokio, the contents of which were furnished to the press in the following

> "The Japanese Legation has received a cable despatch giving the contents of a letter received at Tien-Tsin on July 12 from the Japanese Minister at Pekin. The letter is dated June 2 and was brought by secret messenger. It says that the legation was daily bombarded; that ammunition was running short; that the danger of massacre was imminent and that prompt relief was earnestly desired. The senger who brought the letter said that the foreign Ministers considered it impossible o secure provisions after July 1."

There appears to be no doubt as to the gen this information. It came beyond doubt from Baron Nishi, the Japanese Minister at Pekin. Its importance lies not only in the fact of its reliability, but in that it contains news of the Pekin situation of a date four days later than the last message from Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of the Chines Imperial Customs. At the time Sir Robert's message was sent the Chinese had trained artillery on the legations, but had no Government officials, as individuals. have placed practically faith in the messages from Chinese officia sources alleging to give news of condition in Pekin, but the message from Baron Nish suggests that some of these may be true. In one message from Chinese sources it was asserted that the Boxers had been repulsed by the legation guards and, apparently disheartened at their losses, were not renewing their attacks It was said also that they had adopted starvation methods. Baron Nishi's message shows that the legations were able to hold out against the bombardment of the Chinese artillery for some days, and that in the searcity of food and ammunition lay the greatest danger. In view of his advices the Chinese report of later date that the Boxers had been repulsed and had suspended the attacks on the legations may be

authentic after all. This matter of the ability of the Boxers and the revolting troops to starve out the foreigners has a direct bearing on the other information which the Government has obtained. The authorities here have learned that the imperial city, where the royal family live, contains im nense stores of provisions, enough to supply besieged army for many months, and perhaps for years. The British legation, where the foreigners took refuge after the burning of the other foreign establishments, is right up against the wall of the imperial city. asserted by men who have been in Pekin and who have been consulted by the lovernment that it would not be a hard matter for the imperial authorities to furnish food to the besieged foreigners from the imperial city, and the hope is strong that this has been and is being done. There may be reasons why the recognized Chinese Government is unable to give open protection to the Ministers and their charges; in fact it is believed here that the recognized authorities are afraid to oppose the Boxers and the revolting troops on account of the danger of civil war that might come from such a course. There is a general belief in Government circles that the imperial authorities are more than willing to protect the foreigners, realizing that a failure to do so would probably mean war with the Powers

and the end of the dynasty. With this belief uppermost in their minds, the officials are placing a great deal of stress on their discovery that the imperial authorities are able apparently to furnish the legation people with provisions. It is felt also that the Chinese Government may be assisting them in other ways, probably going so far as to smuggle ammunition into the British compound. By this time it must be known in Pekin that the Powers do not regard themselves as at war with the Chinese Government, but consider that the Government has a revolt on its hands and that it is willing to protect foreigners. The receipt of such information by those in the Imperial city may have an important bearing on the fate of the foreign Ministers. The officials can only hope that it reached the recognized Government before the foreigners were at the mercy of the

Boxers. Minister Wu Ting Fang has ap ingenious idea about the situation at Pekin which he disclosed to Secretary Hay, and the Secretary in turn told the Cabinet at yesterday's mee ing. Mr. Wu thinks it not unlikely that the foreigners have been taken to a safe place by Chinese officials, and this suggests as a reason why the Ministers are unable to communicate with their Governments, as any attempt to send despatches might reveal their where

The State Department had a despatch this morning from John Fowler, United States Consul at Chefoo, with reference to the latest Chinese official report that the foreign Minister were safe. Mr. Fowler said that the Governo of Shantung wired that his courier left Pekin on July 9, and the legations were still holding

RUMORS OF MINISTERS SAFETY. Governor of Shantung's Report That Legations

Were Holding Out on July 9. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, July 18 .- A despatch to the Centra News from Shanghai of to-day's date says Mr. Warren, the British Consul there, has reseived a telegram from Mr. W. R. Carles, the British Consul at Tien-Tsin, which states that Japanese messenger who left Pekin on June o reports that Prince Tuan's troops were

Krupp guns. Mr. Warren prefaced this telegram with the statement that he could not see the slightest ground for hoping that the foreigners in Pekir were still alive.

then bombarding the British Legation with

A despatch from Tokio says the Japanese dovernment has received despatches from ts Consul at Shanghai of date of July 18 which my that two of the legations at Pekin were standing on July 6. That night the foreign forces attacked Prince Tuan's barracks and killed and wounded 100 Chinese. On July Chinese soldiers and the Boxers decided to combard the legations. The foreign representatives and the Emperor and the Dowager Empress were in a most critical situation.

An official telegram from Tokio received

London to-day says a courier who arrived at Tien-Tsin on July 12 from Pekin expressed the fear, which was entertained by the foreign Ministers there, that it would be impossible to The Cool Allegheny Mountains

measures to suppress disorder. The Consul add that the disturbances are spreading in Manchuria, Che-Kiang and Honan, where the missions have been attacked. The Consul says that Sheng, the Director of Railways and Tele graphs, has shown him the telegram from the

statement sent out by some correspondents

among the commanders of the allied forces

of Chinese papers that dissensions

that the legations were being bombarded daily

minent. The request was expressed that speedy

Paris, July 18 .- The French Consul at Shang-

hai has cabled to M. Delcassé, Minister of For-

eign Affairs, that the Governor of Che-Kiang

at the request of the Consuls, has taken energetic

and that a massacre of the foreigners was im

being, at least, interest in official circles was overnor of Shantung which stated that the legations had not been destroyed up to July 9. ACTING IN HARMONY AT TIEN-TSIN. Stories of Disagreement Between Commanders Denied-Escape of Mrs. Bradley. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, July 18 .- A despatch to the Central Yews from Tien-Tsin, dated July 10, says the

elief should be sent.

unfounded. On the contrary, there has been the greatest cordiality so far. Vice-Admiral Seymour, the British commander, returned to his ship because of his The correspondent says there were only four newspaper correspondents at Tien-Tsin on the day the despatch was sent

> The same correspondent tells of the escape from Tien-Tsin of Mrs. Bradley, the wife of an officer of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and her infant daughter, who were in Gordo Hall on June 28. The next day a shell burst in a room adjoining the one they were occupying. Mrs. Bradley and the baby were carried to the cellar and after o w days were placed on a boat bound for .. ku. Chinese snipers fired at them const cly, but they reached their destination was iy

In the House of commons to-day Under Foreign Secretary Brodrick read a telegram giving details of the attack on the native city of Tien-Tsin by the allied forces. The telegram contained this additional information to what has already been published:

"On the morning of July 14 the Japanese blew up the gate and entered the native city. The other troops followed. No opposition was encountered. Afterward the city and all the forts were captured. The Chinese fled, but in what direction is not known." In the fighting at Tien-Tsin on July 9 the

British had two killed and four wounded and the Japanes five killed and twelve wounded. The Americans and Russians suffered no losses BERLIN, July 18.-Admiral Bendenano, in reporting the fall of Tien-Tsin on July 14, says that the allies captured sixty-two guns.

SHANGHAI, July 17 .- It is reported here that Gen. Nieh, whose troops were engaged in the sperations at Tien-Tsin, was killed there. It is declared that the Chinese casualties were 6,000. but this is not confirmed.

ROCKHILL MAY BE SENT TO CHINA Special Agent of the State Department to Report on Conditions There.

WASHINGTON, July 18 .- It is not improbable that William Woodville Rockhill, director of the Bureau of American Republics, will be sent to China as a special agent of the State Department to report on conditions in the theatre of hostilities. Mr. Rockhill was to go to South America in the interests of the Bureau of American Republics, but his departure has been indefinitely postponed. He is in daily consultation with Secretary Hay in regard to the Chinese situation. He spent several Legation at Pekin and as an explorer, and is not only familiar with the customs of the people and the political history of the Empire but speaks the official language and several dia-

In its failure to maintain communication with Pekin, the State Department desires to have somebody on the ground to represent and advise it, and it is supposed that Mr. Rockhill is being considered in this connection with a view to his ultimate designation as the diplomatic representative of the United States at Pekin when the Powers begin the consid eration of the question of China's future. Such designation would be contingent, of course on the death of Minister Conger.

MORE MARINES FOR CHINA.

Five Hundred Now in the Eastern States Will

Sail From San Francisco on Aug. 1. WASHINGTON, July 18 .- Five hundred marine will leave their posts in the Eastern States on Sunday afternoon for San Francisco, whence they will sail on the transport Meade for China on Aug. 1. Orders to that effect were issued by Gen. Heywood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, after his conversation with the Presidentand the Cabinet at their meeting yesterday. These men will carry winter clothing Gen. Heywood called on the Secretary of the Navy this afternoon and was able to inform him that, in his opinion, 1,000 additional marines would have started for China within the nex two months. In accordance with the decision of the Cabinet, Gen. Heywood has telegraphed orders to all marine recruiting officers through out the country to make earnest efforts to en list 1,000 men as soon as possible. When these 1,000 have been obtained the Marine Corps will have reached its authorized strength of 6,000. It is Gen. Heywood's pursone to send recruit to navy yards and naval stations as fast as they are enlisted, and whenever enough recruits are embled at any station to do the work required of them there the marines on duty a that station will be sent to China. In this way trained men will be secured for foreign service, eaving the recruits to do the work at home. It is estimated that more than five hundred recruits will be secured the first month and the rest within a month thereafter. Should the Chinese troubles be prolonged, some of these additions to the corps will probably be sent to China when they have been sufficiently trained in the duties of a soldier. The marine force for Chinese service, including the men now on Chinese soil, on their way to Taku, and under orders to proceed there, will number about

NO CALL ON THE NATIONAL GUARD It Cannot Be Called Into the Federal Service Except in Case of War.

ALBANY, July 18 .- Adjutant-General Hoffman has received no information that the National Guard might be utilized to man United States posts and forts in New York State should the United States troops stationed here be needed elsewhere on account of the trouble n China. The Army and Navy Journal shows that 1.100 United States artillerymen are stationed about the forts in New York harbor. tioned about the forts in New York harbor. The National Guard has four light batteries, aggregating 300 men, stationed in New York city and Binghamton. Last April the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn was transferred from the infantry branch to the heavy artillery. This regiment has, however, had but little opportunity to do other than theoretical work. Adjutant-General Hoffman, in discussing the part the State National Guard may take in the present Chinese troubles, said to-day: "The National Guard of this State will readily be at the service of the United States Government whenever needed." be at the service of the United States Govern-ment whenever needed."

Another State military officer said that the National Guard could not be utilized in the present situation unless the President de-clared that a state of war existed and called upon Gov. Roosevelt for volunteers. He said that there was no law to warrant the use of the National Guard in manning the forts and army posts in this State or in any other only except in case of invasion or insurrection.

that France considers that the moment has arrived when this step will prove acceptable to all

the Governments and be welcomed by public opinion. The Foreign Office believes that no tion in this matter, because French factories have supplied arms to the Orientals as well as those of other countries.

French Government Sends a Circular to the

Powers on This Subject.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

initiative in the matter of preventing the ship-

ment of arms to China. He has sent a circular

to the Powers on this subject, in which he says

SHANGHAI, July 16 .- The Consuls met to-day and decided to prevent the sale of arms in the settlement. It was remarked that the British Consul had not attended the last three meet-

BELGIUM'S PLANS.

May Hire South American Warships for Se vice in China.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 18 .- A despatch from Antwerp says Belgium contemplates hiring two South American warships for service in Chinese waters. She will claim a million pounds indem nity from China for the killing of Belgian citizens and the destruction of property.

Public opinion in Antwerp, the despatch says, charges the missionaries with causing the pres ent conflict. A Chinese mandarin, who is at present in that city, pointed out that the Jews and Mohammedans had been tolerated in Chine for centuries because they did not interfere with the Chinese religion.

TO AVENGE THE ENVOYS.

Italian Minister of War Tells the Troops Why They are Going to China. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

NAPLES, July 18 -- Count Panza di San Martino, the Italian Minister of War, summoned the officers of the Chinese expedition before him to-day and made an address, in the course of which he said:

"The object of this expedition, in common with those that are being sent by other Powers, is not territorial occupation, but to avenge the murder of the ministers and other foreigners The only conquest now aimed at is that of the commercial market." The Italian troops will embark on July 27.

MURDER OF MISSIONARIES Bishop Scott Reports the Outrages by Boxers

at Tung-Ching. Special Cable Desputch to THB SUN LONDON, July 18.-The Secretary of the North China Mission states that a letter has been re-

ceived from Bishop Scott, dated Tien-Tsin, June

, which says: "There is the saddest news from Tung-Ching Robinson and five Christians have been killed. The Taitwang church has been burned. The Tung-Ching church was sacked and Norman was carried off and killed."

CHECK ON THE CHINESE LEGATION German Government Wont Allow it to Send

or Receive Any Cipher Messages. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, July 18 .- The semi-official Norddeut che Asigemeine Zeilung states that Count von Bulow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has notifled the Chinese Legation that until further notice they will not be allowed to send telegrams in cipher or in secret language. Tele grams written in plain language must be submitted to Count von Bulow for his approval be-

WANTED TO LYNCH SUN WAR

ore they can be sent.

Drunken Man in Fond du Lac Shoots at Chinaman-Crowd Also Attacks. FOND DU LAC, Wis., July 18 .- The Chinese Boxer trouble almost precipitated a riot to night. As it was, Chauncey Richards took a shot at a Chinese laundryman named Sun Wah and the crowd that gathered came near lynching Sun Wah. Richards was intoxicated and meeting Sun Wah in front of his laundry began to abuse him. They argued the Boxer trouble for some time and finally got into a hand-to-hand fight,during which Richards drew a revolver and fired at the laundryman's head. The bullet missed him, but the powder burned his face. A large crowd of men and boys gathered and shouts of "Lynch the Chinaman" and

Avenge Pekin" were soon heard on all sides. Sun Wah ran for his laundry with the crowd at his heels. The mob followed and was storming the laundry when the police and Sheriff Force arrived and quelled the trouble. Richard was arrested and held in \$1,000 bonds, while the Chinaman was taken to the police station for

Sun Wah is one of the best-known Chinese in the Northwest. He has a number of laundries in Wisconsin and at one time made special anplication for citizenship papers. He is prominent in the Chinese Masons of this country.

AMERICAN LOSSES AT TIEN-TSIN. Corrected Report of the Killed and Wounded of the Ninth Infantry.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The first information received by the War Department direct from the Ninth Infantry, came in a cablegram this morning from Lieut.-Col. Coolidge, dated Chefoo, July 18. The despatch says:

'Casualties in the attack on Tien-Tsin, July 18: Killed-Col. E. H. Liscum and 17 enlisted men Vounded-Capt. C. R. Noyes, not serious; Major James Regan, serious, not dangerous Capt. E. V. Bookmiller, serious, not dangerous Lieut. L. B. Lawton, not serious: Lieut. F. R. Lang, slight, and 72 enlisted men. Missing-Enlisted men, 2."

This cablegram settles a question which puz zled the War Department officials as to who is in command of the Ninth Infantry. Col. Coolridge, when last heard from, was ill in Manile and it was not known that he had gone to E Under date of Manila, July 18, Gen. MacAr-

thur telegraphs the War Department that Col. Liscum's body was buried at Tongku, July 17. longku is a large town about two miles from Taku and is the sea terminus of the railroad that runs to Tien-Tsin and Pekin. It is about thirty miles from Tien-Tsin. Admiral Remey has cabled to the Navy Department to-day correcting his other despatch

and as to the names of the wounded army "Latest reports do not indicate that army officers Major Lee, Capt. Brewster and Lieuts. Naylor, Hammond, Waldron are wounded. Capt. C. G. Long, Marine Corps, wounded; Second Lieut. L. R. Lang, army, wounded. An aide has gone to Tien-Tsin to get accurate informa-

Cruiser Philadelphia Sails Under Orders.

SEATTLE, WASH., July 18 .- Cruiser Philadelphia, which returned from the practice grounds at Port Angeles to Port Orchard Navy Yard, received sealed orders and sailed at hour this morning. The vessel coaled day for a long voyage, and it is presumed that China is her destination.

Special Cabinet Meeting Called for To-day. WASHINGTON, July 18 -- A special meeting of he Cabinet has been called for 11 o'clock tothe Cabinet has been called the definition of the morrow to enable the President to arrange all matters in connection with the Chinese crisis before he returns to Canton. He will leave for efore he returns to Canton. He will canton probably to-morrow evening.

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FRISCO CHINESE MEET

DENOUNCE THE BOXERS AND AP-PARTS, July 18.-M. Deloassé has taken the PROVE OUR COURSE.

> Make Plain the Fact That the Cantonese De Not Approve the Act of the Chinamen in the North-Resolutions Sent to Secretary Hay.

San Francisco, July 18.-Fully two bundred of the most prominent Chinese merchants of San Francisco met in mass meeting this afternoon and passed strong resolutions denouncing the Boxers and the outrages which they have committed on foreigners and pointing out clearly the antagonism which the Cantonese have for everything which is Manchu. They also sent a cablegram to Li Hung Chang urging him to do everything possible to protect the

foreigners. Ho Yow, Chinese Consul-General, presided and addressed the meeting. He said he had called the meeting mainly to convince Eastern people that there was no danger of any demonstration against San Francisco Chinese, and also to show that the local Chinese, who are Cantonese, have no sympathy with the Boxer movement. After addresses by the Presidents of several Chinese societies, the See Yup and Ning Yang associations adopted resolutions. Here are extracts from the See Yup resolutions:

"We declare our utter detestation of the Boxers and all their sympathizers, and assert that the greatest harm ever inflicted upon China has been produced by their acts. We express the profound hope that the reports of the deaths of the Ministers in Pekin may be untrue. The opening up of China cannot be too quickly done. The country must be threaded with railroads and human life conserved in every way. We feel that with the help of the West, millions of progressive people who have come under Western in subjects of China, will be able to fect this, and we express the hope that no irritation, such as the seizure of new territory by foreign nations, shall be effected to the lasting disturbance of the peace of the country. We commend in every respect the vise policy pursued by the United States in China and in reference to China, and implore the Government of the United States to proeed in its policy already mapped out, to hold the Chinese Empire intact, to invest it with a strong progressive native government and by force of arms, with the aid of the enlightened native element, to insure the peace and develop

ment of the Empire." The resolutions are ordered sent to Minister Wu Ting-fang for presentation to Secretary

REFUGEES FROM NEWCHANG. Mrs. D. C. Daly Tells of the Escape of Her Family-Boxer Crimes

VICTORIA, B. C., July 18 .- Mrs. D. C. Daly, whose husband keeps the hospital at Newchang, has arrived here with her family. They made their escape from the northern treaty port in June. Her home was a mile inland. Friends were visiting her when on June 24 messengers galloped up, telling them to flee for their lives. Two engineers of the branch line of the Port Arthur and Newchang Railway were staying at her house, and these with her husband, an English army officer and an officer from the Russian man-of-war Otyogne then in port, escorted her to the wharf. The movements of all were known to those on the

movements of all were known to those on the and from the time the party left the house of two gng, the powerful rays of the Otvogng's search-light illuminated their way.

There was only one warship in Newchange. When they left the officers were devoting nearly all their attention to the guarding of the Russian settlement a few miles out of the city proper, where about one hundred and fifty of the Czar's subjects lived and would be badly off were it not for the protection rendered them by the Otvogng.

There was a force of 600 trained Chinese sodilers stationed in the city, and while these seemed friendly to the foreigners the latter had no confidence in them and, like Mrs. Daly, feared they would turn rebel with the Boxes when the revolutionists appeared. The actions of the Chinese about the city and in the country had demonstrated these many could not be depended on. An illustration of this occurred when an attempt was made to wreck a train carrying Russian troops, which was supposed to be carrying many of the retugees from inland. The perpetrators were taken to be Chinese coolies employed on the railway from the character of the dastardiy plot.

plot.

How the numerous missionaries in Meachuria, hundreds of miles inland from the
coast, are going to make their escape Mrs.
Daly cannot understand, and she has little
expectation that they can avoid the Boxers.
A party of some fifty Coesacks working a coal
mine eighty miles from Newchang at a place
called Liacyang were in great dread of being
killed. The manager of the mines had been
murdered on a trip up the coast.

GOT AHEAD OF THE GERMAN CONSUL latter Tried to Charter Ships at San Francisco to Forward Supplier

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.-At Army Readquarters to-day Gen. Shafter said that everything was being done to expedite the departure of troops that may be despatched through San Francisco for China. It leaked out to-day the the German Consul General here had been making great efforts during the past few days to secure vessels for forwarding supplies to the German troops in China. A few days ago he received a despatch from the German Minister at Washington instructing him to secure information as to how many vessels are available at this port, Tacoma and San Diego for transport purposes, and, if possible, to charter at least five. In following out these instructions the Consul General found that all available ships had already been chartered for the United States transport service. He endeavored to secure several vessels by offering an advance on the charter price, but the contracts had already been

signed. Acting under authority from Washington, Capt. Batchelder, Assistant Quartermaster officer, had anticipated the German Consul General by several days and had chartered four idle vessels, which he proposed to use for shipping horses to the Orient, but a later order has placed these ships at the disposal of the army for the transportation of troops, and the Captain is as much in need of vessels as the

UPRISING CAUSED BY A LEGEND. Dr. Haslep, a Missionary, Tells of a Prophecy of Trouble This Year Made 500 Years Ago.

German representative.

Indianapolis, July 18.—Dr. Marie Haslep, who was in the service of the Missionary Medical Board in China for seven years, spoke of her experiences here to-day and of the riots she had witnessed while in China. Speaking of the present violence, she said it would appear to the Chinese as a fulfilment of a prophecy that was made 500 years ago and whose fulfilment was now due. She believed that it was this legend or superstition that was moving the legend or superstition that was moving the Chinese to action.

According to Dr. Haslep's version of the legend it was in effect that five yang (sheep) would come to divide up China, but that a tsoong (hear) would come forth and devour them. "Sheep" also means foreigners, and "bear" means a general. The story interpreted means that five foreign nations would seek to divide China, but that a general would arise and deliver the country.

The fulfilment of that prophecy was to occur in 500 years, and in the present year, 1900.

The Gunboat Princeton at Swatow.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The gunboat Prince ton, assigned to the duty of protecting American interests at Chinese ports, arrived at Swatow

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